

SOUTH AMERICA

Dispatches from Santiago, Chile, announce that 18 inches of rain have fallen within a month (probably June, 1926), and that on July 7 Chile was under the influence of the greatest cyclone ever known.

Mendoza, Argentina, July 15.—According to officials of the trans-Andean Railroad, communication between Argentina and Chile has been interrupted by snow and cold and will not become normal until September.

EUROPE

In the June REVIEW mention was made of heavy rains in central and western Europe; since then the rains seem to have continued, particularly in the basin of the Danube and its tributaries as the following indicate.

Belgrade, July 3.—The worst flood in a century is now occurring in all lower quarters of the Yugoslavia Kingdom. Continued heavy rains here and throughout central Europe are rapidly increasing the flood disaster. In southern Serbia thunderstorms have been accompanied by torrential rains; the Vardar quickly rose 22 feet above normal, sweeping away many bridges, houses, and their contents.

Berlin, July 6.—Cloudbursts were reported throughout Germany last night, flooding streets, destroying crops and railways. The Coburg, Passau, and Hirschberg, Silesia, districts suffered the most.

Belgrade, July 23.—Seven villages have been destroyed through the bursting of dams in the Batchka region due to the flood in the Danube, which has now lasted three weeks. The Minister of Agriculture estimates the loss up to the present at \$50,000,000.

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

Tokyo, July 23.—More than 400 houses have been demolished in Onai, Korea.

Tokyo, July 28.—One hundred persons were drowned at Tochio, Niigata prefecture.

Sydney, July 23.—According to a Sydney dispatch to the London News extensive floods have occurred in western Australia.

Making due allowance for lack of details and possibly some exaggeration it would appear that in some parts of the world the year 1926, thus far at least, has been characterized by a great amount of rainfall.

In the United States and Canada thus far, the year has not been one of greater than the normal rainfall, in fact severe drought has prevailed in parts of the United States. Advocates of the Brückner cycle of wet and dry years may see in the present year a recurrence of the world-wide rains of the early eighties, although the average date of the epoch of wet years fell in 1920, six years ago.—A. J. H.

A FRENCH METEOROLOGICAL DICTIONARY

The National Meteorological Office of France has brought out Part I of what is destined to be a large and very important work, the *Lexique Météorologique*, under the editorship of M. Baldit. The necessity for and purpose of the work is thus set forth by M. Delcambre, director of the office:

The need, in a modern national meteorological organization, for a dictionary of the type now in preparation at the National Meteorological Office, became evident to me in 1916 in the course of the war, when the rapid development of military aeronautics imposed ever-increasing obligations upon the meteorological

service, and hence made necessary the erection of increasingly numerous and active observing stations. This multiplication of stations demanded, in turn, the rapid building up of a personnel capable of making the customary meteorological observations and, if need be, of analyzing, discussing, and even making practical use of them.

By the very nature of the problems which aeronautics set up, the teaching of meteorology became perforce an important phase of the work of the national meteorological service.

Similar conditions recurred after the war, when the inception and development of commercial aeronautics brought the same difficulties and the same obligations; but, the necessarily hurried teaching of the personnel, the impossibility of giving it a complete course of instruction—which would be impossible anyway, on account of the constant progress of meteorology—and the isolation of the personnel on stations scattered throughout the territory, emphasized the need, even more imperatively than during the war, of providing the observers with a guide which, in lieu of a teacher, would enable them to round out the instruction received during their residence at the school.

Moreover, meteorologists, to be worthy of their title, must read scientific publications dealing with the physics of the earth. Now, those publications contain a special terminology and are based upon scientific theories or results, a knowledge of which usually requires the reading of numerous papers which one may find collected in but few libraries. So for these reasons, also, it becomes imperative to supply the station personnel with bibliographic materials which will render unnecessary extensive and difficult research on their part.

The comprehensiveness of the dictionary may be judged from the fact that the treatment of subjects in Part I, abacus to bolometer, occupies 58 pages exclusive of numerous plates. Illustrations are abundant.

It is announced in the preface that there is to be included a vocabulary in six languages, of which Esperanto will be one. In view of the increase in number of meteorological terms, this vocabulary will be not the least useful part of the work.—B. M. V.

CORRELATION BETWEEN ARGENTINE PRESSURE, AND TEMPERATURE IN UNITED STATES SIX MONTHS LATER 551.54 : 551.524 (73) (82)

Mr. Fritz Groissmayr, Passau, Bavaria, sends the editor the results of his computation of the correlation coefficient between May pressure at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and the temperature of the following autumn at five stations in the eastern United States. Data used in the computations are given below. The meanings of the symbols $\Delta p.V$ and $\Delta t.IX-XI$ in the columns of the subjoined table are: $\Delta p.V$ = (deviations in May from normal pressure at Cordoba + Buenos Aires) $\div 2$; $\Delta t.IX-XI$ = (deviations in autumn from normal temperature at New York + New Orleans + Cincinnati + Milwaukee + St. Louis) $\div 5$.

Year	$\Delta p.V$	$\Delta t.IX-XI$	Year	$\Delta p.V$	$\Delta t.IX-XI$	Year	$\Delta p.V$	$\Delta t.IX-XI$
	Mm.	° C.		Mm.	° C.		Mm.	° C.
1874.....	1.9	-0.1	1891.....	-0.3	-0.7	1908.....	1.2	1.5
1875.....	-0.6	-3.5	1892.....	2.8	-2.1	1909.....	1.7	1.1
1876.....	-0.5	-3.1	1893.....	0.6	-0.6	1910.....	2.0	-0.1
1877.....	0.1	-1.5	1894.....	0.1	-0.4	1911.....	-0.2	-0.6
1878.....	0.5	0.0	1895.....	1.4	-0.9	1912.....	-0.2	1.4
1879.....	0.6	0.5	1896.....	1.8	-1.0	1913.....	-0.5	1.0
1880.....	-0.2	-2.2	1897.....	-0.6	2.5	1914.....	-0.5	1.3
1881.....	-1.5	2.7	1898.....	-0.7	-0.3	1915.....	-3.1	2.2
1882.....	-1.1	1.3	1899.....	-1.8	2.0	1916.....	-0.4	-0.2
1883.....	0.0	-0.2	1900.....	-0.1	2.3	1917.....	3.7	-3.4
1884.....	1.0	1.7	1901.....	-1.1	-0.3	1918.....	0.0	-0.6
1885.....	-0.7	-1.7	1902.....	-2.3	1.9	1919.....	-3.1	1.7
1886.....	0.1	-0.2	1903.....	1.3	-1.2	1920.....	-2.1	1.4
1887.....	2.3	-1.9	1904.....	0.8	0.3	1921.....	-1.9	2.2
1888.....	-1.7	-2.1	1905.....	-0.1	0.3	1922.....	-0.4	2.4
1889.....	-0.3	-2.4	1906.....	-2.1	1.0	1923.....	1.4	-0.3
1890.....	1.2	0.2	1907.....	1.6	-1.2			

The correlation coefficient $r = -0.46 \pm 0.075$; regression equation: $\Delta t.IX-XI$ eastern U. S. = $-0.51 \Delta p.V$.—A. J. H.